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(54) Glazing method and device

(57) In a method of glazing applying a bead of putty is applied around the periphery of an opening to be glazed by extruding it through the nozzle of a syringe, inserting a pane of glass into the opening, and extruding a further bead of putty on the opposite side of the pane to the first bead. The cylinder has a screw-threaded operating rod 5 and is filled with a wrapped, or unwrapped, plug of putty.

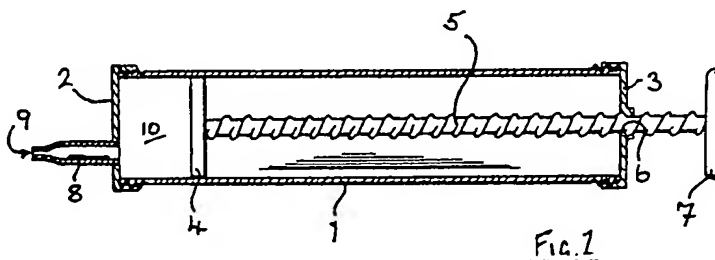
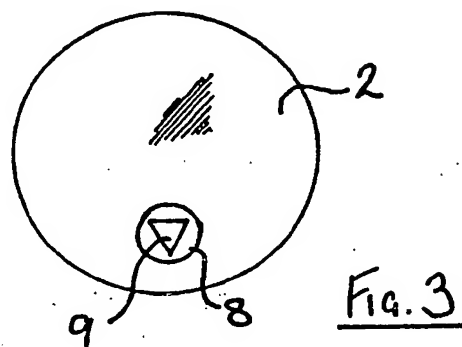
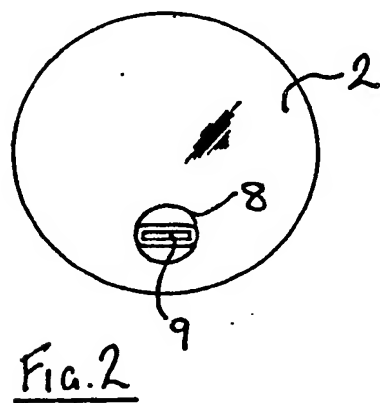
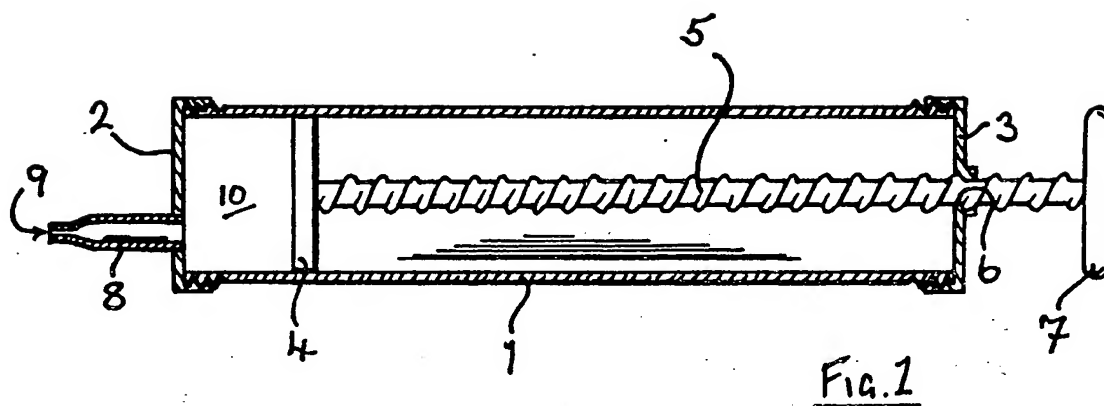


Fig. 1



GLAZING METHOD AND DEVICE

The replacement of a pane of glass often presents a problem to the do-it-yourself enthusiast since glazing putty is very messy and difficult to apply economically in a professional manner. Large amounts of putty are often trimmed off and wasted, and any putty that is left over more often than not goes hard after a short period and has to be thrown away.

The present invention provides a method of glazing which comprises applying a bead of putty around the periphery of an opening to be glazed by extruding it through a nozzle from a cylinder containing a manually operated plunger, inserting a pane of glass into the opening, and extruding a further bead of putty around the opening in similar manner on the opposite side of the pane to the first bead.

The second bead can be either smoothed off in conventional manner or used to seal the gap between the pane and glazing quadrant.

The invention includes a device for use in the method comprising a cylinder containing a reciprocable plunger carried at one end of a screw-threaded operating rod extending axially from the cylinder through a co-operatively internally screw threaded aperture, the opposite end of the cylinder being provided with a

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nozzle, and the space between the plunger and the nozzle within the cylinder being substantially filled with glazing putty.

The nozzle can be sealed to seal the putty within the device so that it can be stored for a much longer period without hardening off.

The invention will now be exemplified in the following description to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through a glazing putty applicator device in accordance with the invention,

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the device, and

Figure 3 shows an end view of another form of nozzle for use in the device.

The applicator comprises a tubular metal cylinder 1 onto which a respective end cap 2, 3 is screwed at each end. The cylinder contains a circular plunger 4 which is reciprocally received with a close sealing fit within the cylinder. The plunger is secured to one end of an externally screw threaded metal rod 5 which extends axially of the cylinder through an internally threaded aperture 6 in end cap 3. The external end of the rod 5 carries a handle 7.

The other end cap 2 carries an eccentrically mounted externally projecting tubular nozzle 8 which

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communicates with the interior of the cylinder. The free end of the nozzle may terminate in a slot-shaped opening 9 as shown in Figs 1 and 2, or it may be cut off on a plane which is inclined to the axis of the nozzle. It may also be triangular as shown in Fig. 3.

Although it has been omitted for clarity in the drawings, the interior space 10 between the plunger 4 and end cap 2 is filled with glazing putty.

In use, the handle 7 is rotated to advance the plunger towards the nozzle 8, thereby extruding a length of putty through the opening 9. This length of putty may be applied as a continuous bead around the periphery of an opening in a window or door for example which is to be glazed. Since the nozzle is offset from the axis of the cylinder it can be adjusted to a comfortable position by rotating the cylinder in the hand. The nozzle with the triangular opening is suitable for forming a triangular bead whereas the one with the slot-shaped opening is suitable for applications where a flat ribbon of putty is required.

A pane of glass can then be inserted into the opening as usual, following which a further bead of putty is applied in similar manner around the opening on the opposite side of the pane to the first bead. This second bead can be either smoothed off by hand or using a suitable tool, or lengths of glazing quadrant can be fastened around the opening so that the second bead serves to seal the gap between the pane and quadrant.

If it is required to refill the applicator this can easily be achieved by unscrewing the end cap 2 and

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inserting the putty which has first been worked to a soft state in the hand. The putty may also be supplied in a preformed cylindrical plug wrapped in plastisc sheet or greaseproof paper. It can then be unwrapped and dropped into the cylinder with minimum handling. To avoid the need to handle the putty altogether it can be supplied in a cylindrical plastics cartridge, rather like sausage meat in a sausage skin, which is simply slid into the cylinder without unwrapping. The cap 2 may have an internal projection to puncture the cartridge, thereby allowing the putty out through the nozzle.

The method is quick and clean with minimum wastage. Since a more even bead of putty is achieved, superior bedding of the pane of glass is possible.

The applicator could be formed of plastics, e.g. pvc, instead of metal. The exterior surface of the cylinder could be provided with gripping ribs or other surface texturing to reduce the tendency for the applicator to slip in the hand in use.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of glazing which comprises applying a bead of putty around the periphery of an opening to be glazed by extruding it through a nozzle from a cylinder containing a manually operated plunger, inserting a pane of glass into the opening, and extruding a further bead of putty around the opening in similar manner on the opposite side of the pane to the first bead.
2. A method according to Claim 1, which includes inserting the putty into the cylinder in the form of a preformed plug.
3. A method according to Claim 2, in which the plug of putty is generally cylindrical.
4. A method according to Claim 2 or 3, in which the plug of putty is supplied in a pre-wrapped state.
5. A method according to Claim 4, which includes unwrapping the plug of putty before insertion into the cylinder.
6. A method according to Claim 4, which includes inserting the plug of putty into the cylinder in a wrapped condition, and puncturing the wrapping to permit the putty to be extruded from the nozzle.
7. A device for use in the method of Claims 1 to 6, comprising a cylinder containing a reciprocable

plunger carried at one end of a screw-threaded operating rod extending axially from the cylinder through a co-operatively internally screw threaded aperture, the opposite end of the cylinder being provided with a nozzle, and the space between the plunger and the nozzle within the cylinder being substantially filled with glazing putty.

8. A device according to Claim 7, including means for sealing the nozzle.

9. A device according to Claim 7 or 8, in which the nozzle terminates in a slot-like opening.

10. A device according to Claim 7 or 8, in which the nozzle terminates in an opening which is cut off in a plane which is inclined to the axis of the nozzle.

11. A device according to Claim 7 or 8, in which the nozzle terminates in a substantially triangular opening.

12. A device according to any of Claims 7 to 11, in which the nozzle is offset from the axis of the cylinder.

13. A device according to any of Claims 7 to 12, in which the cylinder includes an internal projection for puncturing a cartridge of glazing putty inserted therein.

14. A device according to any of Claims 7 to 13, in which the exterior surface of the cylinder is profiled for gripping purposes.

15. For use in the device, a pre-wrapped plug of glazing putty of elongate generally cylindrical form.

16. A plug of glazing putty according to Claim 15, in which the putty is wrapped in plastics sheet or greaseproof paper.

17. A plug of glazing putty according to Claim 15, in which the putty is wrapped in a sealed skin to form a sausage-like cartridge.

18. A method of glazing which is substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

19. A glazing device which is substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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